

A FEW NEW SPIDERS.

BY NATHAN BANKS, SEA CLIFF, N. Y.

Micaria gentilis, n. sp.

Length, 3.6 mm.; ceph.: long, 1.4 mm.; broad, 1 mm. Cephalothorax, sternum, femora i. and ii., blackish; rest of legs i. and ii. pale yellowish; legs iii. and iv. yellow-brown, the femora scarcely darker; abdomen black above, with a narrow white band across the middle and a white spot on each anterior lower side; venter pale. Cephalothorax broad, in ♂ a little narrower; posterior row of eyes procurved, the P. M. E. oval, fully their diameter apart, and about as far from the P. S. E.; anterior row strongly procurved, the A. M. E. fully their diameter apart, and about as far from the larger A. S. E. Sternum oval, pointed behind; legs of moderate length, femora i. and ii. stouter than others, femora iii. slightly excised before the tip behind. Abdomen not constricted, quite broad, somewhat depressed, epigynum appearing much like *M. montana*, Em., but the openings are farther apart and more oblique. Tibia of ♂ palpus has short projection at tip on the outer side; the bulb is triangular in side view, the red parallel marks are along the outer edge; near the middle is a short tube.

Several specimens from Franconia, N. H. [Mrs. Annie T. Slosson]. Related to *M. perfecta* from Colorado, but larger and with a broader sternum.

Scius montanus, n. sp.

Length, 2.1 mm.; ceph.: long, 1 mm.; broad, .6 mm. Jet black, shining, almost coppery; extreme tips of palpi, tips of maxillæ, a spot on each coxa and trochanter, and an elongate spot on the femur, pale; the tarsi infuscated; pale dots on legs at origin of hairs. Cephalothorax long, moderately low, nearly flat, sides almost parallel. Eye region one-third broader than long, occupying not much over one-third of the cephalothorax; a trifle broader in front than behind; eyes of second row full as close to the dorsal eyes as to lateral eyes; A. M. E. large, distinctly separated, plainly farther from the S. E. Sternum one-fourth longer than broad, broadest in middle, pointed behind, truncate in front; coxæ i. separated by full width of lip; legs short, fourth pair longest, femora i. thicker than others; only a few indistinct spines, those on metatarsi iv. are at apex. Abdomen barely wider than cephalothorax and but little longer, pointed behind. Body and legs clothed with scattered black hairs. The ♂ palpi short, the tibia with a short process on the

outer side, twice as long as wide, and appressed to the tarsus so as to be hardly visible except in side view; palpal organ very large, with the lower part full and extended over the base of the tibia; on the outer side near tip is a crescent-shaped yellowish mark; the bulb is small and on one side, and is tipped with a minute spine-like tube.

One ♂, Mt. Washington, N. H. [Mrs. Annie T. Slosson]. A very distinct little species, and doubtless peculiar to mountains.

Dismodiscus alpinus, n. sp.

Length, 2 mm. Cephalothorax pale yellowish, blackish around eyes, sternum infuscated, abdomen dark gray, legs almost white. Structure somewhat like *Loph. decem-oculatum*, Em., with a large lobe on the clypeus as in that species, but the lobe on the head is higher, narrower, rounded above, not bilobed, clothed with short hairs on top and in front, and rises suddenly from the surface of the cephalothorax in front and behind; the P. M. E. are on the cephalothorax at its base, and not on the lobe; the holes are in a large groove on each side. The posterior row of eyes is straight, equal in size, the P. M. E. fully as far from each other as from the S. E.; the anterior row is slightly recurved, the A. M. E. very small and close together. Sternum but little longer than broad, truncate at base, pointed behind, sides rounded. Legs slender, a spine above on patella and two on tibia iv., tarsus i. plainly shorter than the metatarsus. The tibia of the ♂ palpus has above two short spines and two projections at its tip, the outer one the broader and pale, the inner one more pointed and reddish; the palpus is barrel-shaped, the tube going once around the tip as in *Diplostyla*; there is a large curved hook at base.

One ♂, Mt. Washington [Mrs. A. T. Slosson]. Although this species does not strictly agree with Simon's description of the genus *Dismodiscus*, I believe it should go here, as also *Loph. decem-oculatum*, Em. The best character for the genus to me is the clypeal lobe.

Dicyphus, Menge, which Simon unites to *Gonatium*, I would agree with Kulezynski in keeping as a separate genus, and closely related to *Dismodiscus*. The head of the ♂ has a lobe above which does not bear the P. M. E.; there is no clypeal lobe. I have seen two species from the United States, the first of which has much affinity with the type of the genus, *D. bituberculatus*.

Dicyphus bilobatus, n. sp.

Length, ♂, 2 mm. Cephalothorax orange, a little black around the

eyes, the lobe on top yellow, a black line from the hole on each side; abdomen blackish above and below, the spinnerets pale, sternum yellowish, legs and palpi pale, clothed with fine hairs. Just behind the eyes is a large bilobed body with a hole at base each side; seen from above each lobe is elliptical, and scarcely twice as long as broad, shorter than in *D. bituberculatus*. Posterior row of eyes nearly straight; P. M. E. once and a half their diameter apart, slightly farther from the S. E.; A. M. E. very small and about touching. Sternum as broad as long, triangular; legs moderately long, no spines above on tibiæ, tarsus i. shorter than metatarsus. The tibia of ♂ palpus has a long projection above near tip, much as in *D. bituberculatus*, but it is more slender, more straight and but little curved at tip; on the outer side of tibia is a very small hook-shaped appendage; the tube is moderately long, bent in the middle, and the tip supported by a hyaline sheath. The palpi are comparatively small.

Two males, one from a deep swamp near Ithaca, N. Y., the other from Olympia, Wash. [Trevor Kincaid].

Dicyphus trilobatus, n. sp.

Length, ♂, 2 mm. Cephalothorax yellow-brown, black about the eyes, lobe yellow; abdomen black, with a few light cross-lines near tip; sternum and venter black; the spinnerets pale; legs and palpi yellowish, a little brown on the coxæ. Posterior row of eyes straight; P. M. E. twice their diameter apart, much closer to the S. E.; A. M. E. close together, not so very much smaller than the S. E. Just behind the eyes is a large triangular flat body, trilobed in front, the lobes of about equal size. The sternum is broad, projecting between the hind coxæ, the sides rounded. Legs moderately long, hairy, no spines on tibiæ. The ♂ palpi are long and slender, the tibia has above a large bifid process; there are two tube-like pieces: one, starting from near the middle of the bulb, bends out and then toward the tip of the palpus; the other, starting from near the inner tip of bulb, extends toward the base of the first one; on the outer side there is a quite prominent pale-coloured projection—it is somewhat like a sheath or support for the tube.

One specimen from Ithaca, N. Y.

The genus *Erigonoplus* has the head lobed as in the preceding genera, but differs from them at once in having the anterior metatarsi of the male swollen.

Erigonoplus gigas, n. sp.

Length, 2.2 mm. Cephalothorax yellowish, black around the eyes and on the clypeus; legs and palpi pale, patellæ of legs a little darker; abdomen blackish, with narrow pale chevrons above, spinnerets pale; sternum yellow-brown. Head broad and swollen in front; posterior row of eyes slightly procurved; P. M. E. nearly twice their diameter apart, about as far from S. E.; A. M. E. far in front of P. M. E., small and close together. Behind the eyes there is a small, low, yellow body, trilobed in front and with a smaller lobe on each side. The legs are long and hairy, without spines above; metatarsi i. much enlarged in the middle, fusiform. The sternum is short, pointed between the hind coxæ, fully as broad at coxæ ii. as in front. The tibia of the ♂ palpus has on the outer tip a short, stout projection; a large hook across basal part of bulb with a projection outward from it; the tube starts from near the middle, curves along the bulb to the tip, then extends outward and curving, so as to nearly form a square.

One male from a deep and cold swamp near Ithaca, N. Y. (May).

A REPLY CONCERNING NOCTUA AND AGROTIS.

BY A. RADCLIFFE GROTE, A. M., HILDESHEIM, GERMANY.

Prof. John B. Smith on page 8 of this volume criticizes my rejection of the terms *Noctua* and *Noctuidæ* and says: "I state my own knowledge as follows: In Scudder's 'Nomenclator' we find

"Noctua, Klein, Moll., 1753.

Noctua, Fabr., Lep., 1776.

Noctua, Sav., Aves., 1809.

Noctuæ, Linn., Lep., 1758."

I may say, that were this "knowledge" the utmost we could attain to, my statement that "Noctua is preoccupied in the Birds" would be justified. The term "Noctuæ, Linn.," 1758, is, according to Prof. Smith, to be rejected and the generic term is to be credited to Fabricius, although Guenée and others write "Noctua, Linn.," so that the date 1758 would be ruled out. The citation "Noctua, Fabr.," 1776, if looked up, would show that it represents a bare name, and therefore [see Comstock's observations] this would also fall. We would then come to Savigny, 1809, and this would be the proper use under the rules, according to the "Nomenclator" as cited by Smith, of the name "Noctua." But while Prof. Smith's knowledge, as above stated, justifies me, it is not final.